BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1854.....NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
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Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON. D. C. FREEMAN. MILES COSTIN. JAMES C. SMITH
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce. [50-3t—9-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR., JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 853. 52-tf

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$200 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
37-1y
May 18th, 1854

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
(*South Side,*)
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

NOW RECEIVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARN all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

General Notices.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding, or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscriber manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WIESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

A FORTUNE FOR $1.
ANY Person sending $1, to T. L. LUCK, Dan River Post Office Rockingham County, North Carolina, will be sent fifty-nine different receipts by which he will be able to realize several hundred dollars per month. In addition to the above will be sent eighteen medical receipts for curing the following disease, to wit: Ague, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Flour Albus or Whites, Gonorhea, Amenorhea, Diabetes, Piles, Diarhea, Dyspepsia, Worms, Tooth Ache, Burns, Rig Worms, White Swelling, Diseases of the Kidneys, and one to remove corns and warts, all for $1. I also want 300 agents to sell the above receipts. For further particulars address as above. All letters must be post paid.
August 25, 1854. 51-11t*

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPTALISTS.
THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Still—20 Bbls. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necesary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, harness and Road Wagon; I two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on cliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.
Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.
W. J. PARKER.
P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.
Aug. 7, 1854. 50-tf

NOTICE.
THE subscribers take this method of giving general notice to *allpersons*, that they do not intend paying a certain note of hand, signed by Blany Williams, as principal, and themselves as sureties, and made payable to Jacob Smith, of this County, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, dated the 24th of July, A. D. 1854, and due, with interest from date, the 15 of October, 1854—which note, we understand, is now in the hands of the said Jacob Smith.—We also forewarn any person from trading for the same.—Our reasons for so doing are because the said note is fraudulent in every respect. FRED'K. GRADY,
IMMANUEL KORNEGAY.
Duplin county, August 9th, 1854 287-tf

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT. Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhœa or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.

RATES OF TUITION:	
Beginners	$7 00
2nd Class	$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics	$15 00

ALLMAND A. McKOY,
JOHN R. BEAMAN,
THOMAS M. LEE,
WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN,
HOSEA J. HOBBS,
} Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20]—16-1y

$30 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him. WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th, 1854 51-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 1 Grante Row.
Sept. 8.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Gentle Blue-Eyed Haidee.

BY L. J. CIST.

Way down in Sangamonna county,
Where Sangamonna river flows—
When Summer comes in all her beauty,
Ripe with each fruit and flower that blows—
All up and down the wild, wide prairie,
Ten thousand blossoms scent the air,
'Twas there I loved a charming fairy,
Herself the sweetest flower there!
Gentle blue-eyed Haidee!
Loved Nature's child;
No flower so sweet and fair you'll meet
In all the prairie wild!

Straight as an arrow, tall and slender,
All lithe and graceful was her form,
Meek as a child's, her spirit tender,
Her soul with rich affections warm;
Bright, as an angel's wing her beauty,
Fair, as the round full moon, her face;
To her a pleasure

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1854.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Dr. PETER M. WALKER.

Thursday, the 19th Day of October, 1854.

We beg our friends to bear in mind, that on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, an election will be held, at the several precincts in New Hanover county, for one member of the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. (now Judge,) S. J. Person.

We sincerely trust that there will be a general turn out of the voters of the county. For desiring this we have many reasons, but the chief one is that we really and truly deem such turn out actually necessary to secure the election of a Democratic Representative. Why we think so will be briefly explained:

A meeting, held here on Tuesday of last County Court, *recommended* Dr. Peter M. Walker as a suitable person to be supported by the Democratic party of the county, and so far, at least, no name has been brought out in opposition, and the recommendation seems generally to have been concurred in. Believing that the meeting referred to, afforded the best available method of obtaining an expression of opinion on the part of the Democrats of the county, we have placed the name of Dr. Walker at the head of our columns as the Democratic candidate.

The Democrats are overwhelmingly predominant in this County, and, with anything like a fair vote, in an open field, of course no fears could be entertained for the result. But our friends should bear in mind that secret influences are busily at work, which may be felt upon the day of election, with a power not calculated upon, as these influences will all be brought to bear—while Democrats, seeing and apprehending nothing, may be fairly caught napping. We tell our friends seriously, that we have reason to anticipate, and do anticipate, some opposition movement, sprung up on the very eve of the election, when it may be too late to counteract it. It can only be fairly met by Democrats coming up to the work as they have been used to do. By neglecting to do this, they may have the *pleasure* of seeing a member elected under Whig or "Know-Nothing" influence. Is there any *true* Democrat who desires such a state of things?

Dr. Walker is not, as has been asserted of him, a new convert from Whiggery, and all that sort of thing. He is, and has been for years, a zealous and consistent Democrat. He will make a useful and efficient member. He is brought forward by the Democrats of the town, who *know* him to be all this. One member has been conceded as due to the town, and the generous and fair-dealing Democrats of the County will carry out this understanding in good faith.—No better man, and none who could do more for the interests of town and County could have been pitched upon.

We ask for him a generous support.

South Carolina Elections.

During the coming week elections will be held, in our sister State of South Carolina, for members of the State and National Legislatures. In the district adjoining us—that at present so ably represented by General McQueen—we notice that the present incumbent and Col. Wilson are candidates.

It is none of our business to interfere in any way with the politics of our sister State, or to take part in what does not concern us. Although we know little of Col. Wilson, we have every reason to believe him a highly respectable gentleman; as for General McQueen, circumstances connected with the Manchester Road, as well as other matters bearing upon the interests of his consituents, have brought him more prominently forward, and we can truly say that no representative could have discharged the duties incumbent upon him with greater zeal and fidelity, and few, if any, more efficiently. We speak simply what we know, when we say that General McQueen occupied a position at Washington of which any man might be proud. Than General McQueen there can be no purer States Rights Democrat.

In bearing this testimony in favor of the incumbent, we are simply paying a tribute due to an honorable and able representative, without wishing to prejudice the claims of his competitor, who, we take it for granted, is without reproach.

Chivalry and Tom-Foolery.

Our sister State of Virginia has been justly called the mother of statesmen, and, as extremes meet, we fear that she may also be considered the mother of a very decent sprinkling of confounded fools, who have been out in full bud, blossom and fruitage, during the past summer, at every watering place where they could get up a "tournament." Europe laughed at the "tournament" gotten up by the Earl of Eglinton, a few years ago, although surrounded by some of the associations connected with the *effete* institution of chivalry which gave birth to such things. How otherwise can republican America treat the namby-pamby coxcombery of the pretentious parvenues who form the staple of watering-place coteries. The "Sir Knights," and the long-poles, and the harmless ring to be impaled on the point of the long poles—all these have been paraded in the papers with a gravity that would astonish Don Quixotte, and cause the worthy Sancho's donkey to blush for greater donkies than himself.

Practice makes perfect—and as an illustration of this perfectly original axiom, we have remarked the success of the Sheriffs of the counties lying round about the scenes of the various tournaments, in carrying off the rings. They are used to stirring folks up with a long pole, and, no doubt, most of the competing knights got rather nervous in sight of the ministers of the law.

Great are the F. Fs., and greatly to be admired. Wonderful are the works of nature, and not the least wonderful of these is the continued existence of animal vitality in the total absence of brains.

☞ John W. Rand, who was convicted and sentenced for robbing the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, in 1852, to five years in the Penitentiary, but who had obtained a new trial from the court of appeals, on a bill of exceptions filed by his counsel, broke jail and escaped some year or two since, about the time when his counsel had obtained for him the new trial. On Thursday last, the Commonwealth's Attorne, at Norfolk or Portsmouth, we dont know which, sent to the Grand Jury a presentment against him for breaking jail, which was ignored, and there not being sufficient evidence before the court to convict him, the prosecution was abandoned, and the prisoner discharged.

The New York papers have been giving an account of the supposed discovery of the wreck of the lost steamship City of Glasgow, said to have been fallen in with by the barque Mary Morris, at New York from Glasgow; the wreck seen was the hull of a large iron Clyde-built steamer with all her wood work burnt out. The Mary Morris picked up a figure-head from near the wreck. The City of Glasgow had no such figure-head, and there is no probability of its being her wreck.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Sunday, Oct. 1, 10 P. M., there were 15 deaths by Yellow Fever in Charleston.

Notices of Application, etc.

Notice is given, through the columns of the Greensboro' Patriot, that application will be made to the next Legislature to Charter the "People's Bank of North Carolina," to take the place of the State and Cape Fear Banks.

It must be evident, to any person who has kept the run of things, that the duties of the next Legislature will be both arduous and delicate. Upon it will be thrown the responsibility of action in cases where no possibility exists of giving general satisfaction, for the simple reason that not one-third of the Bank Charters and renewals asked for can be granted—and, consequently, two-thirds of the applicants and their friends must be disappointed, and therefore displeased. The same reasoning will apply to Internal Improvements. It is neither probable nor possible that all the various schemes agitated should be favorably considered and acted upon, as, indeed, could not be expected, since, in several cases, one scheme must necessarily prove fatal to some other scheme,—and, apart from all that, to enter upon anything like a system calculated to give everybody everything, would be imprudent under any circumstances, but perfect madness in the present state of the money market, and with a financial crisis looming up in a distance, which is not by any means great enough to lend enchantment to the view. It is one of the natural tendencies of a multitude of conflicting schemes—all pressed with eagerness, if not vehemence—to defeat all action, from the difficulty of settling down upon any plan or plans likely to prove mutually satisfactory. From the impossibility of doing everything, it may come to pass that nothing will be done, or, if anything is done, of so doing it as to avoid jealousies and heart-burnings.

The merely political matters may be got over comparatively easy. The Democrats have an undoubted majority in both Houses, and if they fall out or fail to work harmoniously, that will be their own fault, or the fault of those members of the party who may disturb the organization necessary for efficient party action. On this score, however, we have few fears. Free suffrage will, no doubt, receive the three fifths necessary for its first passage. The next Legislature must show whether it is to receive the requisite two-thirds, to authorize its final submission to the people, and its engraftment upon the Constitution as a principle in that instrument.

It is, therefore, evidently upon the private bills and the Internal Improvement question that the real embarrassments of the session will have to be encountered, since these matters, in their details, at least, are resolved into no definite and well ascertained principles of party policy. Locality and local interests, rather than party affinities, will be likely to influence the course of members. Even conceding to all the very purest motives and best wishes for the general interests of the whole State, their understandings must inevitably be warped by the sectional medium through which such interests will be viewed.

With the Temperance question little difficulty is apprehended. Few, if any, dispute the fact that the license laws of the State can be, and ought to be amended, while the most ardent friend of prohibition ought to be aware that the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law—or of any measure approaching the general stringency of that law—can have no showing in the next Legislature. A law, leaving it with the voters of each Captain's District, or election precinct, to decide for themselves whether liquor shall be *retailed* within such precinct, is quite as far as there can be any chance of the Legislature going. To attempt to push the matter further would be simply to kill it at once.

On political issues, the election of Senators, etc., we look for and expect that the minority will oppose and endeavor to embarrass the majority; but we do hope that, upon State matters, unconnected with politics, they will cordially unite, without attempting to make political capital by manœuvreing or interposing obstacles of any kind to a fair adjustment of the questions which interest the people of the State.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.—We understand that since the election, the Democratic party has cut a variety of capers in Brunswick. They have had big dinners, stump speeches, and spirit-swilling gatherings. They had first a jollification at Smithville; then a dinner on Town Creek; then one on Padlock, alias Wet Ash Swamp, at the latter of which one Democrat got drunk, and pulled out the eye of his brother-in-law, and has left the poor fellow with one sightless orb for the balance of his life. Another got drunk and struck a poor unoffending fellow over the head with a stick. Another boasted that he wanted some Whigs to attend, that he might have *a little un*, &c., &c. These acts of violence are in exact keeping with the tendency and operation of rabid Loco Focoism.

Another incident has been communicated to us as happening in Brunswick, which, if true, (and its veracity or falsity can be readily ascertained) shows the extent to which party feeling is carried in that county, swaying even the deliberations of the Church!—We understand that it is a law of the Baptist Church there, that members of the church shall not treat or sell spirituous liquors. A Deacon, we are told, carried out his demijohn full to the election ground to treat the Locos, and was found *not guilty* by a majority of the members, who were *Democrats!*

We quote the above precious morsel from the Wilmington Herald, just to let our Brunswick friends have a slight inkling of the highly respectful language to the organ here, of the late "man of the people," the "Wagon Boy," etc. Is it not a specimen, rich and racy. He *might* have let the Baptists alone if they *did* happen to be Democrats. We believe some electioneering was tried on the score of General Dockery's being a Baptist, but that, like Gen. Scott's "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent," is all past now. It is a great world. That it is.

☞ Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table Graham and Harper for October, which appear to be of the usual character of these popular Magazines. They present an abundance of pictures and reading matter. We have not looked at the politics of "Harper."—The Editor of that publication, Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, is well-known as a man of ability, a moderate Free-Soiler and the Seward-whig candidate for Lt. Governor of New York. He is generally too polished to be grossly offensive.

☞ The panic arising from yellow fever at Augusta, Ga., has debarred us from all communication with the cities south of that point. The Postmaster is left wholly without assistance, and the utmost he can accomplish is to assort the letters, without pretending to touch the newspaper mail. Augusta is the distributing office.

☞ We understand that the committee appointed by the recent town meeting, to solicit subscriptions in aid of our suffering sister city of Savannah, have authorized the Mayor of that city to draw upon the Magistrate of Police of Wilmington for one thousand dollars.

☞ Deaths by yellow fever, in Charleston, on Wednesday, were 3. On Tuesday, the interments in Augusta from yellow fever were three, one of which came from Macon. A little cold weather will make all right.

☞ Boston and Charlestown, Mass., having decided by a majority of the Citizens of each respectively, in favor of the consolidation of the two communities, the two towns will shortly be united under one City government.

☞ On Friday last, four deaths by Yellow Fever in Savannah.

The following is the letter written by Mr. Soule to the Diaro Espanol, one of the Madrid papers, which charged him with fleeing from Madrid on account of the discovery of his having been mixed up with the recent disturbances at the Spanish Capitol, with a view of overthrowing the government of Espartero:

MADRID, August 13.

SIR: The tone and character of the article referring to me published in your columns this day indicate too clearly the influence which inspired it not to deserve from me the honor of a reply. I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to no one for my acts or conduct. The fear of being insulted or menaced by persons to whom my presence might be disagreeable would never cause me to abandon my post. I fear neither the sneer of impertinent fellows nor the dagger of hired assasins. Above all, sir, I do not fear the people. The people respect what is entitled to respect. They only stigmatize the wretches who flatter and deceive them. The people fight, but are not assassins. With regard to the perfidious insinuations with which your article abounds, they are beneath my contempt. I leave you the merit of the varnish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who dictated them the infamy of their invention.

I am, sir, your servant,

PIERRE SOULE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—For some months past, the increased expense in the manufacture of gas—owing to the advance in the price of coal and of labor—has suggested to the Company the probable necessity of increase in the price of gas. But, thanks to the efforts of Prof. Pettenkoffer, and Prof. Breisach, of Bavaria, this difficulty is about to be removed. We have before alluded to Prof. P.'s invention which consists in a method of making gas from *wood;* gas which is clearer and more brilliant than that made from coal, and the cost of which is much less. The method of producing gas from wood, is materially different from that pursued in the manufacture of coal gas. The principal difference consists in a gradual increase of temperature in invented generators, where the gas undergoes a second decomposition. Another superiority of the new process consists in the fact that more gas may be made from a cord of wood than from a ton of coal; and from the former as much may be made in *one* hour, or an hour and a half, as from coal in *four* hours. This results in part from the simplifications and improvements which Professors Pettenkoffer and Breisach have made in the apparatus for its manufacture. We recently saw some of the gas made from wood, burning beside that made from coal; and the greater clearness and beauty of the former was not only very apparent, but quite remarkable. The invention, we are informed, has recently been tested on a large scale in the Philadelphia Gas Works, and at the Northern Liberty Gas Works, and gives great satisfaction. It is now being manufactured in the Manhattan Works in this city, and promises to be eminently successful there also.—In localities where coal is difficult to be obtained and wood is abundant this invention will be very valuable.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

If Messrs. Pettenkoffer and Breisach have succeeded in making wood gas practically available, it is more than Dr. McConnell succeeded in doing here or elsewhere, where his patent was tried. We guess this also will end in *gas.*

☞ We learn that Joseph T. Rhoades, Esq., will deliver an Address on Agriculture, at the Fair, to be held at Kenansville, on Tuesday next.

☞ The Collins Steamer Arctic is out fourteen days. Not heard of yet.

Deaths in Charleston on Friday last by Yellow Fever, 6.

The Freesoil Leagues.

There can be little doubt but that Kansas if left to the usual course of settlement, would be slave territory. Some may therefore be disposed to condemn what they consider the unnecessary banding together of the settlers from the South or slave States, for the purpose of excluding abolitionists from that territory, Such combination would have been unnecessary, if the North had been content to leave the settlement of that territory to the natural current.—But not so: about a month ago a society was formed in New York, by the name of the New York Kansas League. It has lately issued an "Address to the Public," from which we learn that it has been busily employed, not only in making arrangements, but in preparing and sending off settlers to the new territory. Its agent, Mr. George Walters, has an office in Broadway, where he protesses to furnish information, and doubtless, pecuniary assistance to all emigrants of the *right sort* for Kansas. About three hundred settlers have already set off, guided by the information afforded by the Society, while many others are now preparing to join them.

Even the Society have been surprised to find the numbers of applicants so great from all parts of the western States; for they daily receive enquires from the east, north and west, not only from individuals and families, but also from parties and companies large and small; and in several instances persons have visited New York to make enquiries and to concert plans *for co-operating.* One of these plans, is to go in companies and to settle upon sites favourable for towns and cities, thus securing at the outset these centres of influence. Upon this plan a company has been formed in Brooklyn. A large number has already agreed to join the enterprise. A newspaper is to be one of its first establishments, as an editor is one of the party. The paper is to be called the *Banner of Freedom.* Subscriptions are received at the office of the Kansas League, and for it, at New York. Such are the methods of *co operation* whereby the New Yorkers propose to defeat the settlement of Kansas by slaveholders. The plan has extended to Boston also, and many of the wealthiest citizens there, are subscibing liberally for its objects. Their point of concentration is upon Kansas, rather than Nebraska, rightly supposing that, if a free State can be interposed besides Missouri and the Indian territory, north of Arkansas, not only will Nebraska be safe for them, but a hot fire will be ready for those slave States.

No wonder then that the Southwestern settlers of Kansas are alarmed and begin to combine for mutual defence. They are put to the necessity of meeting combination by combination. Not only do we justify them in this, but if need be, in ejecting from the territory, by proper guards and punishments, all agents and instruments of these abolition conspirators.—Nor should they be left to battle alone, the South and Southwest, as one man, should rally to their aid—Now, or never; this is her last chance. The succes of these Northern leagues would girdle her as if by fire. New Orleans would soon see all the sources of the Missouri in the control of her enemies, and the father of waters would become a great under ground railroad for fugitive slaves.—*Charleston Standard.*

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—NEW YORK IMPLICATED.—We apprehend that it is pretty generally known that most of the fast sailing vessels engaged in the African slave trade are built either in Maine, Massachusetts, or New York. They bring good prices, and the cash down, and our Northern people are ever ready for a good profitable business, though it may occasionally embrace the shipment of negroes from Africa to Cuba. Of late several slavers have been captured, said to have been built in New York or some other Northern port. At present we are informed that, acting upon certain discoveries recently made, our vigilant District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, is prosecuting an investigation before the Grand Jury, the results of which will astonish the unsuspecting Quakers living in this community. Only think of a slave ship, with all the necessary fixtures, materials, supplies, provisions, papers in several languages, &c., &c., being fitted up and dispatched from this port, as if the traffic were a legitimate business. The law declares it piracy—a capital crime—and we should not wonder if the results of the present examination were to involve the personal safety of various enterprising individuals. The public may rely upon it that the District Attorney will sift the matter to the bottom.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ARREST OF MAZZINI.—The Journal de Geneve, of the 9th ult., contains the following:

"A letter from Berne, of the 7th informs us that Mazzini has been arrested at Basle. He was coming from Berne, where he had spent some days in the house of a patrician, to whom he described himself as an Italian Count, greatly attached to Austria, and driven into Switzerland by the fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the police had discovered his residence, and was preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded, and left for Basle, under a false name. The government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival, and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence.'

Democratic "Platform" for Massachusetts.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Lowell:—

Resolved, That we once more declare our adherence to the doctrines of the Baltimore platform of 1852, which lie at the foundation of every true Democratic struggle in state or nation, and in support of which the last great national victory was won.

Resolved, That we recognise an obedience to the principles of that platform in all the measures of Gen. Pierce's administration: That in our intercourse with foreign nations, both by treaty and correspondence, the dignity of our country has been preserved, the interests of our people regarded, and our character as a nation, whose councils are conducted by sound ability and unwavering courage, has been elevated to the first rank on earth: That a watchful care for our internal interests has restored our government to an economical management; has secured the public domain for the benefit of the people against inordinate speculation, and the grasping schemes of mistaken philanthropy; has provided a home for the wanderer, based on his claims as a citizen; has given new energy to the prosecution of public works; has defined the constitutional power of internal improvements according to sound and democratic precedent; has confirmed the fraternal feeling among the States by impartial legislation; and has recognized the right of each State, and the sovereign right of the people, to manage their own affairs; That by an energetic defence of our citizens, in every part of the world, this administration has enhanced the value of the American flag, and increased the attractions of our republic as a palladium of liberty to all people and States which would join us and acknowledge allegiance to us.

Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the principle of self-government and the power of the people, in whatever bond united with each other, whether in State, county, town, district, or territory, to control their own institutions; that on this principle alone the colonies entered upon the struggle for independence, the confederation was established and the Federal Constitution adopted; that only by a rigid regard for this principle can we hope to preserve our liberties against usurpation, rivalries and anarchy; and that confidence in this principle, old as our country, enforced by Jefferson, sustained by Jackson, leads us to look with pride and satisfaction on every measure of the administration calculated to give it a bold and unflinching support, removing every vestige of Federal folly from our legislation, and extending the same rights and privileges to the new States and territories which were claimed by and secured to the people of Massachusetts and all her sister States when they were united in this confederation.

Resolved, That freedom in religion has marked the course of this Republic from its earliest foundation, and that its importance and necessity have become more and more understood as the true doctrine of free government has been developed, and its blessings have been enjoyed by this whole community.

Resolved, That while we stand by the administration of Gen. Pierce, and remember the triumphs which have crowned our party in previous contests against sectional parties and factions, we feel that in Massachusetts a peculiar obligation rests upon us as Democrats, to declare our faith in Democratic principles, our entire rejection of every political doctrine which is based on local passion and prejudice, and our uncompromising hostility to those who enforce their views by violating freedom of speech, and value their party above all the interests of this Union. And that we look upon that democracy which rests upon the constitution, which inspired the founders of this republic, which has entered every element of its vitality, which immortalizes all our patriots and and our most successful statesmen, which embraces this whole confederation, while it recognizes the right of its humblest member, as the only foundation of genuine constitutional State reform; that reform which would engraft the doctrine of popular representation upon our constitution, which would provide against all legislative violation of the rights of property, which would expand beyond power of legisiative interference the blessings of free education, which would secure the banking capital of the State as far as posible against the errors of the ignorant and the frauds of the vicious, which would fix as an unalterable feature in our State a general corporate power and would refer the Constitution, for its amendments, directly to its authors, the people; for on no other foundation than such Democracy do we conceive that any real and satisfactory reform can be built.

Resolved, That we owe to the great industrial interests of the country the impulse which has been given to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and deem it the bounden duty of a republican government to encourage the skill and enterprize of those whose days are spent in toil. We therefore highly approve of the late act of Congress changing superintendance of our national armories from the military to the civil, and regard it in harmony with the true National Democratic policy.

Montour County, Pennsylvania.

The democracy of the county of Montour, Pennsylvania, at their last convention on the 18th of September, adopted the following resolutions among others. We copy from the Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer, the editor of which reported the resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the great truth should never be forgotten or lost sight of, that it has been, and still is, democratic principles, democratic measures, and democratic administrations that have done the giant's share of the work in maintaining the ascendency of our free institutions, in expanding the number of our States and Territories, in promulgating free notions of the rights of man, and spreading the star-spangled banner far and wide on its mission of encouragement to the people of other nations to look to our example and success, where all are equal.

"*Resolved*, That intolerance and proscription of any class of men on account of their religion is foreign to the American character, in conflict not only with our present laws, but at variance with the views of the first law-makers of our country, who carefully excluded such European dogmas from their official acts, and should now be denounced and opposed by every democrat, by every citizen, by every Christian who delights in freedom of speeh and worship.

"*Resolved*, That we look back to all democratic administrations of the general government with pleasurable remembrance, as in every instance the incumbents of the Executive chair were true to the party who elected them, true to the constitution, and highly useful in shaping the documents, and guiding the expansions of Young America, from the original thirteen up to Texas and California.

"*Resolved*, That in General Franklin Pierce we have a young President, with an old-fashioned head, of the hickory twist, right on the important questions of the present times, and immovable from his well-matured purposes; an Executive who approves or vetoes, with a will of his own, guided by a faithful adherence to sound democratic principles.

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas territorial bills, because those laws grant the democratic privilege and vital principle of self-government, which never can conflict with the interests of freedom north or south of any line.

"*Resolved*, That we recur to the fact with gratification that Montour county was early in the attachment of the people to the political fortunes of William Bigler, took an active part in favor of his nomination when first named for governor, and adhered to that position until he was elected, and now take pleasure in resolving that his able and fearless democratic administration meets our hearty approbation, and we look to the certainty of his re-election with the pleasurable assurance to sister counties that the democracy of Montour will again do their whole duty at the polls."

The Newark Advertiser publishes the following from its correspondent at Florence, concerning society in that city:—

"Another notoriety here is Byron's Guiccioli, now married to a rich old Florentine marquis, whose peacock tread through the halls of fashion with the beauty (of sixty) on his arm, denotes how proud he is of being husband of the poet's mistress! which honor it would seem is deemed enviable by the crowd of courtiers that surround the marchioness, who, if not fair as the Countess Guiccioli, still holds her own artistically, her blonde ringlets being no whiter for her years, and who carries in her march a queenly consciousness of superiority among high women. Indeed, in coming to Florence she knew her sphere, and revolves gloriously in it. Many other lesser stars of fashion—fallen stars in their native spheres find here also the most favorable position; among them are several 'ladies in their own right,' i. e., without their ladies. Truly Florence is a motherly hospital for suffering reputations, and it is wonderful how soon desperate cases come out whole again. A Florentine himself remarked the other day of a great lady who had lost caste even in another Italian city, *'why don't she come here? Florence would receive her with open arms, and put her in position again.'*"

Reception of Concha at Havana.

The Cuban correspondent of the Charleston Standard gives the following account of the honors with which the people of Havana received their new Captain General:

At about five minutes before three o'clock the Marquis de la Pezuela, in full uniform, left the Palace, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, and followed by the Mayors of the first, second, and third "elections," in their splendid crimson velvet robes, and all the members of the Ayuntamiento and a numerous retinue of officers, to march to the wharf to receive General Concha, upon his landing. Meanwhile the guns of the Francisco de Assis, the Spanish steamer which brought General Concha to this island, announced that he had entered the barge which conveyed him to the shore.

The Marquis de la Pezuela was on the wharf to receive his successor, whom he saluted upon his landing with a warmth that to me appeared hypocritical, considering that he recently styled him "one of the lowest and worst of Spaniards." A loud "viva" rent the air as Concha landed. The military bands struck up a national soul-stirring air, and the two Generals, walking side by side, followed by a brilliant *cortege*, marched to the Palace. General Concha bore a contemptuous expression of countenance, which forbodes but little good to the inhabitants of this island, (or I am much mistaken;) he wore a pair of long black boots and a wide red sash, whilst Pezuela wore a blue sash and the walking uniform of a general! The conduct of the latter has been all that is magnanimous and like the thorough bred gentleman. He had a splendid dinner prepared for Concha and his staff at the Palace, where, having performed the duties of host for the last time, he unostentatiously took his departure by the side, (North) entrace of the Palace in a private carriage, and went to his country residence, where he still remains. At the front of the Palace there stood a splendid new carriage, with four beautiful American horses in elegant harness, and three servants in scarlet liveries.—In this carriage, the heads of the two leading horses of which were *adorned* with red and yellow feathers, General Concha accompanied by an aid de-camp was driven to the "Real Audiencia," where, before his direst enemy, Senor Olaneta, he took the oath of office. Returning to the Palace, the crowd continued crying out "viva Concha," until he made his appearance in the balcony and bowed repeatedly, which apparently satisfied them. In the evening scarcely a house in the city but what was illuminated. The streets were as light as day. Flags and festoons of red and yellow calico, silk and ribbons were seen decorating every doorway, and Chinese crackers stunned the ear at every step. From the roof of the Palace numerous sky-rockets were discharged at night. The band of the 9th regiment discoursed most eloquent music in the Plaza de Armes until 11 o'clock. The Plaza was crowded with ladies and the masses, who, by their shouts of "viva Concha" brought the General more than once to the balcony. He is accompanied to this island by his wife, three children, four servants, and the following named officers: Don Juan Sune, Secretary General; Don Joaquin Manzano, Marshal of the Camp: Senores Brigadiers Don Joaquin Morales de Radu and Don Jose Ignacio Chevarri, Commandant of Cavalry; Don Antonia de la Encina, Commandante of Engineers; Don Antonio Palacios and the Graduated Colonel, Don Francisco Alvear; also a sergeant and one hundred and fifty infantry soldiers.

From the St. Louis Republican, September 20.

Lager Beer Exhausted in St. Louis—Eighteen Million Glasses Consumed in about Six Months.

With last Sunday, September the 17th, the last drop of lager beer in St. Louis went down to—posterity. It was, and is no more. During the past extremely hot summer it must have been some sort of gratification to our German population to have resorted to a good glass of lager beer, and freely did they make use of it. At places where, as we are told, the best of that article was kept, scarcely enough hands could be procured to serve the daily increasing number of consumers. But the extraordinary demand, occasioned by the extraordinary heat, soon exhausted the supply. One house after the other announced to its customers, that next day "the last barrel of lager beer" would be tapped. This direful news brought grief unto many, and not a few were the persons stopped at the street corners by inquisitive friends, with the often repeated query, "Where is good lager beer yet to be had? At last, two places only remained where the needful could be got—one, a spacious bar-room, was the Mecca during the day; the other, being a garden, in the evening. But days hurried on. The demand, having been concentrated to these two, was too great for their supply, and, finally, the bar-room gave out.—Matters now seemed to wear a gloomy appearance, "Mr. K** has shut his house," was sad tidings indeed. However, one consolation remained. The delicious fluid could yet be obtained at the garden, and so it went on for a few days. But, alas, only for a few days. One fine morning, as a social company were gathered under the beautiful acacia trees in that garden, the otherwise very kind and affable host, with one glass full of lager beer in his left "fist," advanced towards the company, and handing it to one of them, pronounced it to be positively, "the last drop out of the last barrel!" Great consternation followed this announcement, because it then became evident that the days of lager beer in St. Louis for this summer were numbered. But soon a report was spread that a Mr. G. had two kegs of the needful yet left for his particular friends. It did not take long for that report to make the round of the particular friends of this benevolent gentleman, numerous as they are, but it embraced even foes, and the two kegs had only a bare existence, for soon after they were tapped, a deep, hollow sound, in answer to a knock at the bottom, gave satisfactory evidence that *they* were empty.

In the afternoon of that very same day it was discovered—how, we cannot tell—that at a certain brewery down town a few barrels were still left to satisfy the wishes of our German community; and in pursuance of this information, a perfect migration of our German citizens took place to the popular spot. But there, as we are informed, the lager beer is also gone! and so we have recorded "the last days of lager beer in St. Louis.

However, we cannot close without giving our readers a little satisfactory information of the amount of lager beer that was consumed in our city during the summer. St. Louis has about *twenty-four* breweries, and every one of them had stored nearly twice the quantity of "ale" for this summer that had been made at any preceding one. As we have been informed by one of the largest dealers of this article, the quantity may be safely reckoned at *forty thousand* barrels of *lager beer*, and perhaps *twenty thousand* barrels of common beer. By an average count, one barrel of thirty gallons gives about *three hundred glasses;* thus we have about *twelve millions* of glasses of lager beer, and about *six millions* of common beer; in all, *eighteen million* glasses beer drunk in St. Louis, from the 1st of March last up to the 17th of September, the time the lager beer gave out.—Common beer is sold at five dollars per barrel, and lager beer seven dollars, that is, at wholesale; this will make the amount received by the brewers for lager beer, $290,000, and for common, $100,000—together, say $390,000. The retailers, at five cents a glass, took in $600,000 for lager beer, and $300,000 for the common article. Just think of it. Nearly a *million* of dollars ($900,000) spent in St. Louis, during one summer, for beer! And that chiefly among the Germans themselves.

We understand that an accident occurred at Rockfish village last week which came very near causing the death of one or two individuals. The bridge near the saw mill gave way and fell just as a wagon and team of four mules got on to it. The driver, (Mr. Kinlaw,) wagon and mules were all precipitated to the bottom of the creek, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, killing one mule and crippling the other three. The driver was considerably injured, but to what extent we are not informed. A gentleman who was on the bridge at the time made his escape by jumping off.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

COPIOUS ARTESIAN SPRING.—A few days ago Mr. Dabney commenced boring for water on his premises in San Jose, California. The augur penetrated through a stiff bed of clay 58 feet deep, when a stream of water was struck which forced itself up the aperture with unprecedented power, and in a volume greater, it is believed, than all the other artesian springs in this neighborhood combined. From this well alone flows a sufficiency of water to turn a mill. It boils up with great force, and runs off in a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the proprietor will not be able to control the water. If the city authorities would take it in hand, every street in the city could be plentifully provided with water, and at every corner and in every public square running fountains could be had. The water is cold and delightful.—*San Jose Telegraph.*

Extracts from Mitchell's Editorial on the Wise Letter.

The South has at last ceased to apologize for Slavery.—to admit that it is an evil, and a curse, and an incubus, and all that,—to timidly deprecate the harsh judgment of the civilized word on account of it. So much the better. That was all unmeaning sentimentality; and was derived from some of the wildest galimatias of the first French Revolution and the balderdash of Anacharsis Clootz. It is pitiable to see even the masculine intellect of Jefferson so obfuscated that he can write to Mr. Holmes of Maine sentences of this sort—"On the subject of Slaves, there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relive us from this heavy reproach in any practicable way." This was merely an affected homage to the newly discovered principles of of civilization and human progress. * * * *

Africans have always dealt in slaves. Besides the transatlantic slave-trade, there are at this day periodical caravans of slaves conducted northward from Soudan to the Barbary States and Egypt; and the Imaum of Muscat trades off 50,000 of his subjects (much to their advantage and his) every year to the ports of India, Persia and Java. In fact the export of negroes is the only way Africans have to provide themselves with European commodities and American notions. One Captain Canot, an old slave-trader, has lately written his experiences, or more properly has got them written for him. And although the old sinner affects some touch of "philanthropy" here and there, he tells some truths worth pondering—For example, "England, with all her philanthropy, sends under the Cross of St. George, to convenient magazines of lawful commerce on the coast, her Birmingham muskets, Manchester cottons and Liverpool lead, all of which are righteously swapped at Sierra Leone, Acra and the gold coast, for Spanish or Brazilian bills on London. Yet, what British merchants does not know the traffic on which those bills are founded, and for whose support his wares are purchased." Again, "Multitudes of our own worthy traders, who would hang a slaver as a pirate when caught, do not hesitate to supply him indirectly with tobacco, cotton, Yankee rum and New England notions, in order to bait the trap in which he may be caught." * * * * *

As for "Abolition," it is time to have done with that nonsense. The examples of sudden abolitions and emancipations which the world has seen are not encouraging; and perhaps we look on the idea with the greatest abhorrence, inasmuch as the first notable example of abolitionism occurred in Ireland—not with the best results in the world. The Anglo-Saxons of England, it is well known, were great breeders and merchants of slaves; and Pope Gregory the First, as he was taking a walk one morning in the slave market of Rome, greatly admired the fair haired youths from that distant island; but even ages after they had become Christians, this great Anglo-Saxon race regularly sold their children; and the Irish seemed to have been their best customers. The Irish Chiefs liked fair-haired handmaidens; and in the lists of tributes, payable by minor chieftains to the kings, we almost uniformly find so many "tall, fair women," or so many "youths who knew no Gaelic." Seyer says (History of Bristol,) "Slaves were exported from from England in such numbers, that it seems to have been the fashion among the people of property in Ireland and other neighboring countries to be attended by English slaves." William of Malesbury, another English authority, describes the young slaves standing, tied together by ropes on the quays of Bristol, waiting shipment to Ireland; and Giraldus, Bishop of St. David's, another Englishman, tells us "that the English were accustomed, through a common vice of the nation, to expose their children for sale; and even before they were pressed by want or distress, to sell their own sons and kinsmen to the Irish." Thus it betel that when the Normans, after conquering England, invaded Ireland towards the end of the twelfth century, there was a large population of Anglo-Saxon slaves grinding corn and weaving wool for the Irish.

Then came the foolish synod of Armagh, convened in 1169, to take counsel on the perilous state of the country invaded by these Normans. By some strange logic it was inferred that the invasion of Normans from England was a judgment upon the Irish for buying Anglo Saxon slaves; and so the foolish synod "unanimously decreed and ordered, that all the English throughout the Island, who were in a state of slavery, should be restored to their former freedom." (Giraldus Cambrensis, *Hibernia Expug. lib.* 1.) Of course they joined the invaders, and helped to cut the throats of their former masters.—There is no transaction in all Irish history on which we look with greater dislike and contempt than this characteristic example of balmy benevolism on the part of the clergy at Armagh.

AMERICANS IN PRISON IN MEXICO.—*Shocking Treatment.*—On the 4th ult. five Americans arrived at San Antonio, Texas, from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific. From these gentlemen the San Antonio Ledger has obtained the following particulars of the imprisonment of three Americans:

In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permison to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broom county, New York; William Rodgers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Mongomery county, Ohio. These men have been in this dugeon *four years* and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had *wore the flesh of to the bone*, and such was their horrible condition that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars, which were all seen by the five persons above mentioned.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old.

The above statement is of the most reliable character—these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known to some of our citizens. Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of *every American citizen that three of their brothers* are confined without cause, and are *famishing with hunger and dying in chains, in a dark loathsome dungeon* in the city of Durango, Mexico.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—Mr. Brooks, of the N. Y. Express, in his agreeable "Thoughts Aloud" from Europe, thus describes a meeting which he had with the youthful Empress of Austria:

"I had a full look at this little *Kaisserina* of all the Austrians. She will p

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Rags and Paper.

Everything is dear; even rags are up so much that the very beggar carries a treasures on his back. Rag-picking has grown into a respectable trade—or, in the language of the day, profession—occupying the time of numbers of the constituency of mayors and aldermen of our large cities. Rag Fair has dropped its old name and taken up the more sounding one of tatter-demalion convention.

In this extremity, when the very name of rags is going out of fashion, it is no wonder that the things themselves should be hard to find. Everybody is, therefore, on the scent for a substitute. They cannot wait for cloth to wear out. It either don't turn to rags as it used to do, or it goes beyond without stopping, like a melon that rots before it is ripe.—Things, it is thought, instead of turning to holes and tatters by tare and tret, must turn into the unknown x of algebraic notoriety, and wholly disappear in an equation.

What shall be done, then? exclaim the bookmaker, the pamphleteer, and daily journalist. Fig leaves once made good cloth, passable at least, and satisfactory to Adam and his wife, but will they make cheap paper for present use? Bark, straw, hay and stubble have been auscultated by doctors in this great complaint of the press, but they do not find them yet exactly good candidates for consumption.

In this universal paper mania which rages about rags we can think of but three ways in which the world may expect relief. The first is, that Europe may continue to send us, if possible, a still larger supply of rags on the backs of the cargoes of town paupers she is shipping to this country. Should this supply not prove sufficient, then the want may be made up in the second place, by subscribing very largely for the daily papers of immense circulation, who affirm that the printed sheet costs less than the white paper. Reconvert these journals, therefore, into white paper, and of course we have the article desired at a profit.

For fear, however, lest these two excellent methods are not practical enough for use, a third expedient is suggested, which has been prudently adopted by the New York Tribune—this is, print less, use less paper. This is something sensible and intelligible. Will anybody suffer from a partial abstinence from the consumption either of paper or spirits?—On the contrary, we think the consumers, and we believe the purveyors, or both would be large gainers. Is anybody the better for eternal reading any more than for everlasting drinking? There is nothing so good *under the sun* that one may not have too much of it. With much diffidence and tenderness we suggest that not only are books getting to be rather an abundant crop, but even the dimensions of newspapers, the glory of Americans, the absolutely necessary morning meal of millions, might be pared down like a potatoe and lessened of a large quantity of husk without any considerable detriment to the health, comfort, and understanding of the sovereign people of America. They would not be less valuable if there was less of them. For example, does anybody think the worse of the paper mentioned because the outside rind has been wisely taken off?—The process does not hurt, but helps the remainder that is left. And no reasonable man would think of finding fault even if the knife of retrenchment had gone a little deeper, or extended to some other double sheets, since there would be in that case no occasion to fear that any of the excellent editorials would suffer shrinkage. *Multum in parvo* is not a bad device; and even *parvum in parvo* (a suitable motto for some of us) has scripture encouragement for its effect when it directs that knowledge is to be taught by "precept upon precept," line upon line, *"here a little and there a little."*

VILLAINY.—The Buffalo Democracy of the 25th says:

"The particulars of a very melancholy case, involving the most diabolical scoundrelism, have been lately detailed to us, as recently taking place in this city. A young man, doing a thriving business, was lately married to a daughter of a respectable family living a few miles from town. A day or two after the marriage, he returned to his business in the city, leaving his wife at the residence of her parents.—Here, some young men, associates and friends of his, in order to celebrate his marriage, engaged him in a spree; he with the rest became intoxicated, and convulsions followed. A young fellow who had formerly paid some attention to the wife, taking advantage of his situation went to the parents' house, informed her that her husband was dying, and that he had been sent to bring their daughter to the city.—The sudden shock occasioned by this dreadful news upon a naturally nervous organization, crazed the the poor girl, notwithstanding which she got into the buggy with the young man, and prepared to come to her, as she believed, dying husband. But the self-constituted emissary had other intentions. He took her in a direction opposite to that in which she supposed herself to be going, and so worked upon her fears that she was, as he afterwards asserted, married to him, though, it is hoped the villian was guilty of a falsehood in his statement to that effect. The wretched woman is still deranged, and the officers are on the track of the would-be-husband, who has suddenly decamped. It is much to be hoped that so reckless a scoundrel may not escape the punishment due a crime so flagitious as his.

JAPAN LETTER PAPER.—The editor of the New York Herald has been shown a letter written by an officer of the japan squadron upon paper of native manufacture. Its texture is remarkably light, so much so, indeed, that it is described as something between the finest bank note paper and gossamer.—And yet, though it is apparently of the very flimsiest material, it is remarkably strong and cohesive. It appears to be, and probably is, manufactured out of a pulp made of rice. The paper is ornamented, and perhaps solidified, by a veining of some pretty design, somewhat in the same manner as the watering on some bank note paper. The specimens are of diverse pattern. One of the designs consists of sexagonal geometrical figures of about an ince in circumference, and comprising several lines most ingeniously connected together into sort of Chinese puzzle, the key to which it is impossible to find. The other two have flowery and beautifully carved designs, which, with the gossamer texture of the paper, give it the appearance of Honiton lace. They were all of the ordinary note paper size. The paper must be admirably adapted to receive and retain ink, as the writing had all the appearance of superior lithography. The letter is dated from Hakodadi, Island of Yesso, and the writer says:

We shall sail from here in a few days for Samoda, there to finish some business in relation to our treaty; and about the first of July we shall sail for China, touching on our way at Lew Chew, (the prettiest island in the world,) Oho, Sima, Formosa, Fuh-Chow, Ningpo, and Amoy. About October we expect Capt. Adams from the United States with the ratified treaty, and then we leave China for the United States, touching at Japan, the Saddwich Islands, San Francisco, Panama, Valparaiso, Callao, Rio de Janeiro, St. Thomas, and then home.

NEW NAMES FOR THE NAVY.—With considerable pleasure we see from the Times that—

"The greatest activity prevails in our dockyards. Several line-of-battle ships have lately been laid down and are already in an advanced stage of forwardness."

When these ships are launched, we suppose it will be the duty of the government to officiate as god-father, and as we are decidedly of those who think there's something in a name, notwithstanding Shakspeare's purely nominal objection, we would suggest that the style of naval nomenclature in use hitherto should be discarded as being now completely out of date and inappropriate. It is proverbially advised that we should "call a spade a spade," and such bellicose titles as the Bulldog, the Terrible, the Vengeance, or the Fury, sound to us imposing only in the sense of make-pretence. The peaceful war policy of our present government would, we think, be indicated far more correctly by such names as the Lamb, the Reluctant, the Forbearance, the Harmless, and our ships would thus no longer be sailing under false titles, as seems to be the case, especially in the Black Sea, just at present.—*Diogenes.*

A VERY GRAND JURY.—A bill was recently handed in to the city authotities of San Francisco for certain refreshments furnished to the Grand Jury in that city while pursuing ther investigations, which contained the following rich items: "One dozen cherry wine, three thousand five hundred cigars, one dozen bottles Martel's brandy, four gallons do., five baskets Heidseck, one bottle bitters, two tins of crackers, and one hundred and twenty dollars worth cherry wine." Some curious gentleman has ciphered out that this would give to each of the twenty-four jurors 3½ bottles of sheary, 150 cigars, 2½ bottles of champagne, and 1¼ quarts brandy.

No Need for New Parties.

It is in politics, as in religion, if old sects and old standards fall into disrepute, every imaginable diversity of new sect and new creed will instantly spring up to take the vacant places. The new ideas leading to them being unorganized and undigested, it will require much time and many efforts to mould and harmonize them into one consistent and homogeneous whole.

At the present time there is a strong tendency among the masses to quit old parties, abandon ancient standards and construct new parties, new creeds, and new standards. We have lately seen various plans for new political organizations proposed in newspapers from various sections of the country.—This disposition to form new parties has been brought about by the sudden appearance and rapid growth of the Know-Nothings. The opponents of this order, scattered throughout the country, and thus far denied the opportunity of consultation, and of consentaneous action, have started different societies in different places, all, however, having the same object in view—the defeat of the secret society. But each of these new opposing parties makes membership a *sine qua non* to its support; so that a candidate of one of these organizations, though all of them have the same objects in view, could no more get the votes of the other kindred organizations than could a Know-Nothing.

From this it follows, that if those opposed to the Know-Nothings should divide themselves into separate parties or bodies, with different rules and regulations, and pledge themselves not to support any one for office who is not a member of a particular party or body, then their enemies, the Know-Nothings, will have an easy victory. This shows the absurdity of these societies.

There is no need for any new parties. The time-honored Democratic party is sufficient for all. Its principles have become historical. They have been illustrated by the best, the purest and the ablest men of the nation. They have been victorious in many a contest. They are well-defined and well known.—They are the principles of the Constitution. New creeds, like new laws, are full of uncertainties, and admit of an infinitude of interpretations. But the interpretation of the Democratic creed is as well established as the creed itself.

The Democratic party has encountered, in its day, many and formidable enemies. The present times, however stormy, cannot present a new adversary more to be feared than the old and conquered adversaries. There is no need of a change of our name or a reconstruction of our creed. Our weapons are as good now as they were in the honored days that have passed. The sword of Jackson is still sharp, and gleams with its pristine lustre. The name of Jackson is still mighty, and gathers increasing lustre as passing years mark more plainly his superiority to his successors.

Then let us cling to the Democratic party and the name it has always borne, and let all who are opposed to new factions, new parties, and secret societies, join us without pledges, compacts, or bonds, and vote against the enemies of the Constitution. We want no new party, let it come from whatever source it may.—*Washington Sentinel.*

WOMAN.—Perhaps a more Just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following by Judge Story:

To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifices is with them too high or too dear. Nothing with them is impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion never missed the sympathies of Woman!

Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasion she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

TRUE HEROISM.—An affecting incident occurred in Turkey, whilst the cholera was scourging the French army. A Sister of Charity, who went with her own accord to attend the officers and soldiers prostrate, was attacked herself and died. She was attended to her grave by a large military procession, and tears were seen to flow down the rough cheeks of the stern, brave men, who were but little used, we fancy, to the melting mood. This is true glory, it seems to us, and such a death the most glorious a mortal can die. To be delicate, sensitive and timid, seems to be natural to women, and yet how heroic they are capable of being. The courage displayed by this humble Sister of Charity was not so specious and imposing as that displayed on the field of battle, but it was not less heriоc, and was far more disinterested. She had in view no promotion, no applause, no reward and nothing but the performance of an humble and Christian duty. She performed that duty nobly, and her good works will follow her.

A DISTINGUISHED WHIG'S OPINION OF FREE TRADE.—The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, noticing the recent address in that place of the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, late minister at Constantinople, refers to his advocacy of free-trade. Like all New England Whigs, he has been a warm advocate of a protective tariff. Mr. Marsh spoke of the tendency of the nations of the globe towards free-trade. "A conviction of the expediency and desirableness of removing all restrictions upon commerce prevails almost universally abroad. The people of Europe, he said, would have Custom Houses and tariffs abolished, and governments are gradually approximating the point of universal free-trade. He had himself, as all knew, labored earnestly in support of a different policy, but he was compelled to believe that the experiment would be tried, sooner or later—that the day is coming when free-trade will prevail *the world over*, or at least very small *ad valorem* duties be levied anywhere."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—*Young America.*—A very aggravated case of the hostility borne by foreigners to American born citizens occurred in Washington city a few days since. A hale looking, athletic German, who emigrated to this country about fifteen years ago, called a young American born boy, about twelve years of age, from the public streets, and when he got him safely esconced within his own doors, he took a switch and switched him until he cried and howled, so that he might have been heard at a square's distance. To be sure, the American born boy was the son of the foreign German, and was chastised for joining with other boys in teazing and annoying a poor creature often seen on the streets. When the boy joined his comrades again they enquired what his father whipped him for; he told them and acknowledged that he deserved all he got, and would not have cared for the whipping, but did not like to be licked by a foreigner.—*Balt. Sun.*

A SECOND SPRING.—The late storm has brought a second spring upon all the low country. The flowers and shrubs are all budding and blooming afresh, and the peach and pear trees, are in almost full bloom. This is supposed to arise from the shaking, racking and stripping of the vegetable kingdom, by the late storm. It has long been known by gardeners, etc., that very close pruning late in summer, would cause shrubs and trees to flower anew, and now upon the same principle, the storm by stripping and tearing them has produced a very general blooming. We sincerely hope, that the frost will not allow the second crop fruit to ripen.—*Chas. Standard.*

During the revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette, being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went, as requested: but, instead of joining in the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-two, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome—you dance very prettily—your ball is very fine—*but my soldiers have no shirts!*—This appeal was irresistible. That ball ceased—the ladies went home and went to work, and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore for the gallant defenders of their country.

Mrs. Margery Klout's opinions are that Mushyroons is good any how you fix 'em. They're good raw with a grain o' salt, they're good fried in a nice bit o' butter, they're good briled, and they make the very best of ketchup. Butternuts ain't nothin' to 'em! But if they ain't mushyroons they won't do, you know. The way to know the real mushyroon is to eat'em. If they pizen you they ain't the right sort. If they don't they is. She has eaten mushyroons all her life, and that's the way she allers knows 'em."—*Charleston Standard.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—A convenient messenger of modern date, which *runs* very fast, and *lies* with equal facility. In politics it is decidedly whig, and in respect to news favorable to democrats, it is inclined to be a "know-nothing."

Circumstantial Evidence.

The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette publishes the following:

Just before the following the recent execution of Francis Dick (at Dayton, Ohio) there was a deep and to some extent a legitimate, public curiosity to know the circumstances, in detail, which attended the killing by him of Catharine and Jane Young. Of his guilt no one, after his second conviction, entertained a shadow of doubt; but no one saw him commit the deed, and he alone could disclose the manner of its commission. He was convicted on proof satisfactory to the jury, that a coat of his, which was found hanging in the stable where he slept the night before the murder, was stained with blood; that one of the boots worn by him on the morning of the murder, but taken off and put away in Steffin's garret before the murder was discovered, had a small "clot of blood" in one of the wrinkles above the heel, and that a certain spade, supposed to have been used in committing the murder, had rust-spots upon it which were produced by blood. The fact whether the appearances on these articles resembling blood were really blood, was the material issue in the case. Forming an opinion from mere inspection, the witnesses came to different conclusions. The weight of evidence, however, was decidedly in favor of the conclusion that the stains were blood. As to the boots, the persons who first saw them were positive that the red deposite in the wrinkle was blood. A scum was formed on it, and breaking this with the finger, the blood was fresh and liquid. As to the coat and spade, there was less certainty. The blotch on the coat, which was blue jeans, had a dirty brown appearance. When moistened it communicated a dark red stain to white paper. The coloring matter, however, whatever it was, appeared dim on the surface, considering the amount of it in the fabric. This induced the belief, universally expressed by the witnesses, that the stained section of the garment had been washed.—There was still greater doubt about the rust spots on the spade Whether they were produced by blood or by tomato juice, or by rain, could not be determined with certainty from simple inspection, and the witnesses generally so qualified their opinions.

For the purpose, if possible, of resolving the doubt, the prosecution employed by Dr. H. G. Carey, previous to the last trial, to make a chemical analysis. Accordingly, by a process which we need not describe, he procured a quantity of the supposed blood and tested it, making his experiments first upon that taken from the coat and afterwards upon that taken from the spade. The tests which he employed were those regarded as most reliable by American jurists, and the results attained were entirely satisfactory to his mind that the substances in both cases were blood. He believed and so testified, that there was scarcely less room for error in regard to this conclusion and the process of reaching it than there would be in a mathematical demonstration. Other scientific men then testified; some of them confirming the reliability of Dr. Carey's analysis, and others treating it as of no value whatever.

In this position of the evidence it was important to know from Dick himself whether he used the spade in committing the murder, and whether, while committing it, he wore the coat and boots. The information was important, not because it might gratify a very natural public curiosity, but because it would tend to show the reliability or unreliability of such testimony and tests as were satisfactory to the jury in this case; and important, therefore, as a commentary upon the law of criminal evidence.

Having very little confidence in the reported confessions of Dick, many of them contradictory, we requested his priestly adviser, who had his entire confidence, to ascertain for us for publication such facts as would show whether the proof of blood on the spade and other articles in question was true or otherwise. This he consented to do provided the information was used only for the proper and legitimate object for which we desired him to procure it. The statement thus furnished, is that the spade, and no other implement or weapon of any kind. was used in killing both the old woman and the boy. The spade was not washed afterward, but it was rained on before it was found, subsequent to the murder. This, probably, removed the grosser particles of blood, leaving only the sprinkles, which were fixed upon the iron by rusting. As to the coat, Dick's declaration was that he did not wash it, for if there was blood upon it the circumstances escaped his notice Neither did he wash his boots, except as they were washed by walking through the wet grass; just as the witnesses, Scott and McReynolds who first saw them, supposed the fact to be.

This statement of facts by Dick, may be relied on as true, if there was any truth at all in him; and we may say for him, as a reason of confidence in his last declarations, that they correspond with his uniform denials and admissions to his counsel before and during his trial, so far as these denials and admissions went. There is no reason to question the honesty and truthfulness of his dying words; and admitting the truth, they assure us not only that every circumstance which was allowed to tell against him told the truth, but that the existence of those circumstances, even the least potent of them, the blood upon the coat and spade, was ascertained by methods entirely reliable.

A WEAK STOMACH.—On one occasion the Vice Chancellor, Dean Miller, said to me very abruptly, "You have been looking at me some time, I know what you are thinking on; you think that I eat a confounded deal!" "No, Sir," I said; "I am surprised that you eat of such a variety of dishes." "The truth is," said he, "I have a very weak stomach, and when it has digested as much as it can of one kind of food, it will get to work and digest some other." I observed to him, "That the weakness of his stomach resembled that of Dr. Topping, a physician at Colchester, who, when a gentleman with whom he was dining expressed some dissatisfaction at his not taking claret, which had been provided expressively for him, answered: "I have no objection to take a bottle, or a couple, of claret, but I have so weak a stomach, I am obliged to drink a bottle of port first!"

Gunning's Reminiscences

A correspondent sends us the following paragraph of *high falutin* from a notice of Mrs. Stowe's last volume in the Lowell Journal of July 17th:

"The greatest characteristic about her is her God-fearing, man-loving, *bosomy* soul, which sighs with all men's woes, and prays for the Machethian Millennial all hail hereafter!"

Query? Does the writer mean by *bosomy* soul, one that *cottons* to all creation?

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain cure for derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite and Bilious Disorders.—These Pills have a wonderful effect upon a disorg nized system; acting immediately upon the fluids, thus the most impure blood becomes totally changed. Persons who use them for a few weeks cannot fail to meet with a cure of any of the above cases, and those who may be unfortunately affected with disagreeable or offensive breath, cannot do better than avail themselves of these invaluable Pills.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

HOW TRUE!

"MAN needs but little here below, nor needs that little long." But before the dream of life is past, and the shadows of this world grow dim to the fading eye-sight—before the loved and the beautiful drop into the silent grave—secure to yourselves an unfading *fac-simile* of their faces, which will serve to cherish memories rendered sacred by a knowledge of their worth when living. In order to do this, in a manner that will afford you the greatest satisfaction, go to WHITEHURST'S Gallery, Front street, where a faithful and superior likeness will be furnished at a moderate charge.
Sept. 25th, 1854 17-tf

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.
June 20th, 1854 245-tf

MEN'S SOFT BLACK CAVALIER HATS. A new style just opened at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

FRESH PER SCHR. WAKE FROM NEW YORK.
10 BBLS. City Mess Pork; 20 boxes prime Cheese, low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MARRIED

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult, by N. Frederick, Esq., Mr. DAVID T. MERRITT, to Miss HANNAH JANE, youngest daughter of Luke Pollock, Esq.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, George V. Strong, Esq., in Goldsboro', N. C., on the 3d instant, ROBERT STRONG, aged about 19 years, son of the late Dr. Strong, of Sampson co., N. C.

On the 28th ult., by Hiram Hinnant, Esq., Mr. ARTHUR STANSELL, to Miss ELIZABETH MEARES, all of Columbus county.

On the 26th Sept., Mr. D. F. SUGGS to Miss SARAH OSBURNE; also, on 26th Sept., EDWARD MEARES to CAROLINE EDWARDS—by Z. Hilburn, Esq., all of Columbus Co.

On the 21st ult, near Cerro Gordo, Columbus Co., N. C., Mr. FRANCIS BELCHER to Miss B. A. COLEMAN, by Charles Osburne, Esq.

On the 21st ult., Mr. K. W. TAYLOR to Miss KATHARINE GOWAN, by G. W. Godwin, Esq., all of Columbus Co.

In Duplin county, on the 12th ult., after a long and continued disease, Miss CATHARINE J. HILL, in the 28th year of her age. The deceased has left an affectionate mother, a brother and sister, besides numerous f iends and relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss.

In this county, on the 8th of September, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph J. and Ann R. Ward, aged about 2 years.

Calm on the bosom of thy God.
Young spirit rest thee now!
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.—COX.

At his recently adopted home, in Nash county, at 6 o'clock, P. M., of the 25th ult., ROBERT N. VERELL, in the fifty-second year of his age, of a pulmonary disease, agravated the last week by paralysis of the right side. Though his sufferings were great, it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that bodily pain was the only pain he suffered. Death had no terrors for him. He had made his preparation, and he met it with calmness and resignation. His face was rayed with pleasure even in the grasp of death. For twenty-six years he had been a pious member of the Presbyterian church. He had discharged the various duties of his life as a Christian, an Editor, a public officer, a farmer and a neighbor, with a firmness and consistency rarely met with among men. His intercourse with the world and the government of his family were marked by the same wise discretion. His enemies were very few, and few were his intimate friends, but they were the excellent among men, and the bands of their friendship were strong. Courteous and polite to all, he courted the smiles of none. Actuated in all his dealings by the promptings of an honest heart, if he erred it was because he misconceived the right. He lived unpolluted by the world. The song of flattery had no charm for him. He had no feverish thirst for notoriety, no love for fame save that which springs from a desire of justice. The writer of this could admire and appreciate him, but to chronicle his excellencies belongs to an abler pen. He could love his character, but its delineation is left for a more delicate hand

Standard please copy. [COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—September, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 2.—Brig Elzira, Brown, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. Wave, Way, from Onslow County, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Lady Whedbee, Meekins, from Georgetown, S. C., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Julia & Mary, Gerry, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss, with 450 sacks salt.

Br. Brig Clarence, Conyiers, from Turk's Island, to T. C. Worth; with 3,000 bush. salt.

Schr. Scuppernong, Hayman, from Edenton, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Brig Elzira, Brown, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Br. Brig Faithful, Clare, from Newport, Eng., to DeRosset & Brown; with Iron for N. C. R. R. Capt. Clare reports that on Tuesday 26th ult., 7 p. m., in lat. 34 10 N., long. 74 W., spoke Ship North Star, from New Orleans bound to Bristol, with loss of 3 men by yellow fever. On Thursday, 28th, in lat. 35 30 N., long 74 55 W., at noon, passed a wreck with foremast and bowsprit standing; apparently a Brig abandoned.

Oct. 3.—Schr. Jane Ingraham, Hawes, 5 days from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co, with lime.

Schr. Montezuma, Conner, from Beaufort, S. C., to Pierce & Dudley.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Schr. Augustus Moore, Bell, from Conwayboro', S. C., to A. Morgan; with naval stores.

4—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Oct. 4.—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Metts.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

5.—Steamer Southerner, Sampson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with 7 boxes fruit, 28 do. tobaco, 26 bbls flour, 91 do. spirits turpentine, 38 bales cotton.

CLEARED.

Oct. 3—Schr. Purse, Moore, for Onslow county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Scuppernong, Hayman, for Georgetown, S. C., by DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Brig H. B. Vanlinder, Bahr, for Demarara, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Oct. 3—Br. Schooner J. Harvey, Burns, for Nova Scotia, by T. C. Worth; with lumber &c.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, for New York, by J R Blossom; with naval stores.

Oct. 4—Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, for Turk's Island, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, shingles, &c.

5—Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Fargo, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 267 bbls spirits turpentine, 809 do. rosin

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russel & Bro.; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. Joanna Ward, Westerland, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rough rice and naval stores.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced again st all offenders. WM. R. PICKETT.
HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

LOST.

ONE PROMISORY NOTE, made payable by Uriah Herring, to Benajah Witherington, for ninety-five dollars, and dated in April, 1854, I think—the precise date not recollected. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said note, and the said Herring is hereby forwarned from paying said note to any person except myself
BENAJAH WITHERINGTON.
Branch's Store, Duplin co., Oct. 6th, '54 5-3t

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department ..... $8 to $12
Academic 16
Collegiate 20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

THE SECOND annual State Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will not be opened to visitors generally until Wednesday the 18th of October. All members of the Society are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting of the Society on Monday evening the 16th inst., at which time the judges for awarding premiums will be appointed, so that they may enter upon their duties on Tuesday morning, before the Fair Grounds are thronged with people. By order of the President.
Raleigh, Oct. 2] J. F. TOMPKINS, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.—We have in store a large stock of low priced Wool Hats and Cloth and Plush Caps, selected for Plantation use, and can be offered at very low figures. Your orders will be punctually attended to by
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.

HAT REVIVORS.—For Smoothing the Nap and restoring the Brightness to Dress Hats, for sale at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be superior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS

WINDOW GLASS, WINDOW GLASS.—3000 Boxes French and American Window Glasses from 7x9 to 24 x36. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
Oct. 3. Wholesale Druggists, Wilmington.
Herald and Comercial Copy.

SPERM CANDLES AND SPIRIT CASKS.—30 boxes Sperm Candles; 300 prime New Spirit Casks, extra size, for sale low to close consignment. T. C. WORTH.

WRITING DESKS.—Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany, Calf, Morrocco and Board Writing Desks, a beautiful assortment just opened at
Oct. 3. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

PORTE MONNAIES, Reticules, Card Cases, Tablets, Fancy Memorandums, &c., a new assortment just opened at
Oct. 3. S. W WHITAKER'S.

GLOBES.—An assortment of Globes (Terrestrial and Celestial) 6, 9, 10 & 12 inches, just opened at
Oct 3 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS, by Lady Bulwer Lytton Received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

EDITHS LEGACY, by author of Adelaide Lindsay.—Received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

THE IMAGE OF HIS FATHER, or one Boy is more trouble than a Dozen Girls, (Quite an Error,) re'd and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

50 BBLS. Flour. Just received and for by
Sept. 30 B. F. GRADY.

WESTERN BACON.—15 hhds. of No. 1 Bacon Sides and Shoulders, just recived and for sale by
Oct. 5, 1854 J. HATHAWAY & SON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 64
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 30
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	0 00
Tallow	17	@	18	Tar, ℔ bbl.	3 10	@	3 20
Adamantine	25	@	30	Pitch.	0 00	@	2 00
Sperm	35	@	50	Rosin, No. 1,	1 50	@	2 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2,	1 25	@	1 37½
Java	15	@	16	do. No. 3,	1 15	@	1 25
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	49	@	50
Rio	11	@	12½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
St. Domingo	12	@	13	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	9	Sperm	1 25	@	1 75
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
℔ bush	95	@	0 00	do. boiled	00	@	1 10
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17	POTATOES,			
EGGS, ℔ doz.	00	@	25	Sweet, ℔ bush.	85	@	1 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do.	0 00@	2 00	
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 35	do. ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	50	@	55	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets	5 75	@	6 50	Hams	13	@	14
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00	Middlings	0	@	10
do. No. 2		@	0 00	Shoulders	10	@	10½
do. No. 3		@	0 00	Hog round	11	@	11½
do. No. 4	4 50	@	5 00	Western Bacon,			
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00	Middlings	8½	@	9½
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00	Shoulders	7½	@	8
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	5 00	N. C. Lard	12	@	13
do. do. cut,			0 00	West'n do	00	@	00
Dry Cod.				Butter	00	@	00
℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00	Cheese	12	@	14
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				Pork, Mess, ℔			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00	bbl	15 00	@	16 00
Fayetteville	7 75	@	8 00	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	18 00
Corn	85	@	90	do. Fulton			
Oats	42	@	62½	Market	00 00	@	20 00
White Beans	00	@	00	POULTRY.			
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 25	Chickens, live	15	@	25
Rice, rough	1 10	@	1 15	do. dead	00	@	00
do., clean,				Turkeys, live	0 00	@	0 00
℔ lb	0	@	5	do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				SALT,			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50	Alum ℔ bush	.50	@	60
Northern	00	@	1 25	Liverpool ℔ sack,			
IRON, ℔ lb.				ground	1 50	@	1 60
English, ass'd	4½	@	00	do. fine	2 00	@	0 00
American, ref.	5½	@	00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
do. sheer	0	@	00	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
do. hoop	0	@	7	New Orleans	5	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00	Muscovado	5½	@	7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	0 00	Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Clarified and			
Whiskey	45	@	48	Granulated	5	@	9
N. E. Rum	45	@	50	SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
Gin	48	@	50	SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Brandy

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Irish Exodus.

The most reliable accounts from Europe lead to the conclusion that the great movement which has been impelling the population of Ireland almost *en masse* across the Atlantic, has at last received a check. It is believed that in future the emigration will be comparatively scattering, composed of those who come for the purpose of rejoining friends already here, or who have some plan and purpose in view, more definite than that of merely flying from the one country to the other. A very sensible and marked falling off in this emigration may therefore be looked for. It will probably return to the point at which it stood before the great famine panic, if it does not touch a much lower one.

For this, many reasons may be assigned, but the chief ones appear to be that between famine and emigration the population of the island has been fairly brought within the resources of the country for a comfortable subsistence—that the great evil of absent landlords and mortgaged and rack-rented estates have worked their own cure by sweeping the landlords as well as the tenants—the ownership of the land has, in many cases, passed into other and better hands, and been sub-divided among proprietors who have the means and the energy to improve it. During the years of distress, labor was given to the destitute, upon public works, at government expense, which, although unprofitable in a commercial point of view, still tend to the advancement of the country. The immense emigration of the farming class has lessened the number of bidders for farms, and has therefore placed the tenants less in the power of landed proprietors, and enabled them to obtain fairer terms. Besides all this, stern necessity has, at length, forced attention to manufactures, and the laces, lawns, linens and other fabrics are no longer exclusively confined in their production to the Northern province. Ireland is no longer likely to be the great exception to the progress of the age, as her great national fair at Dublin, proved by surprising the world with her proficiency in arts and manufactures. The terrible visitation of famine stilled for a time the outcry of the brawling demagogue, or left it unheeded. It *compelled* the imperial government into a mere liberal policy. It broke up forever the worship of the potatoe. It conquered the *vis inertiæ* of centuries, and drove the Irish masses to manufacturing or anything else, by proving to them that agriculture alone, in so densely populated a country, would not keep them from starvation. Capital from England has, at length, begun to seek investment in Ireland, as it is doing in this country and elsewhere; but it appears to be a mistake to suppose that the population that has died or left is to be replaced, to any great extent, from the neighboring island. The census does not show any great proportion of English or Scotchmen in Ireland—nothing at all to compare with the number of Irish in England and Scotland.

After all that has been said of the "Exodus," it amounted in fact to nothing more than the operation of natural laws, under which population sought to attain its level by pouring from an over-crowded country upon a sparsely settled one—and of labor leaving a glutted market to seek one in which a more active demand at better prices existed. As the level begins to be reached, the rush begins to abate. Ireland, in proportion to the number of acres of fertile land under actual tillage, is not more densely populated than some of the New England States, while the average produce per acre is very much greater—the population is not quite twice as dense as that of the State of New York, while the products of the soil are far larger.

The effects of the stoppage of Irish emigration, for good or for evil, will be differently viewed by different persons. Capital will find a less supply of labor to carry out its great projects for the physical developement of the country—perhaps those projects may be safely delayed for a time, and this pressure will be chiefly felt in the non-slaveholding States, where love for negroes and hated of Irishmen is alike a tenet of religion and philanthropy, as well as the leading dogma of a formidable political association.

Extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad.

We have received a letter from N. J. Palmer, Esq., editor of the Milton *Spectator*, calling our attention to the fact that a Convention is to be held at Yanceyville, Caswell County, on the 16th of November, for the purpose of aiding in the proposition to attend the the Roanoke Valley Railroad from Clarksville through the counties of Person and Caswell, to the Coal Mines near Leaksville, in the County of Rockingham, which are said to be inexhaustible. Mr. Palmer contends that the proposed extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad will be of the greatest advantage to our town and Railroad, as it will give us a connection with the upper Roanoke or Dan River, and with Milton and Yanceyville, in Caswell, as well as with the Rockingham Coal mines. The Road will have to be extended 40 miles. It is suggested that Wilmington should be represented.

This appears to be the state of the case. The difficulty which we see in the matter is this: The Clarksville or Roanoke Valley Railroad connects with the Raleigh and Gaston Road—the Raleigh and Gaston Road comes down to our Road at Weldon, 161 miles from Wilmington, and not much over 60 miles from Petersburg, and a little over 80 from Norfolk. It is hardly possible that any freight would take our Road from Weldon. The distance would act against us too strongly in the matter of coal and most other heavy freight.

However, we have stated the affair as plainly as we could. It remains for our people to take such action as to them may seem best. We certainly give our best wishes for the success of our friends in Caswell and Rockingham in their efforts for their own advancement, and, to use a hackneyed phrase, the "development of their resources."

☞ The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad met at Greensboro' on the 20th inst., John M. Morehead, President, and Francis Fries, Caleb Phifer, John Berry, Samuel Hargrave, Charles Fisher and Robert P. Dick, were present. Agents were appointed at Charlotte, Harrisburg and Concord, on the Western end of the Road, and Goldsboro', Whitley's, Smithfield, Stalings' and Raleigh, on the East. The salaries of these officers were fixed at $150 to $600 per annum. The President was authorized to contract with the Post-Office Department for carrying the mails over such portions of the Road as are completed, provided $100 per mile be allowed for this service, and the Company's own schedule fix the time of running. A tariff of freights and general rules and regulations for the Company were adopted and a number of copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. About five cents per mile was fixed as the price for carrying passengers.

British Anti-Slave Trade Philanthropy.

Canot's book on the African Slave Trade relates a characteristic incident, illustrative of the hollowness of, at least, half the blatant philanthropy of the present times, and, we suppose, of past times also. It seems that Canot, after twenty years spent in the slave trade, got sick of it, and, with a view of carrying on a lawful traffic, bought from an African potentate a certain amount of territory at Cape Mount, somewhere on the coast, not far from Monrovia, and established a factory, for the purpose of trading with the natives for the products of industry. The officers of the vessels composing the British squadron on the coast, used to call for supplies, and frequently partook of the hospitality of the reformed slaver. On one occasion, while some of these officers were at dinner with him, the native prince, with a rabble of negroes at his heels, burst in upon them, having a native gambler, naked and with a rope round his neck, and stated that the fellow had gambled off, first, everything he could raise, and afterwards staked and lost to him one leg—then the other leg—then his arms—then his head—and finally all the rest of himself.—The savage came to see if any of the white men would buy his prize, otherwise he would take him down to the beach and cut his throat, which he certainly would and could do, according to African usage. Twenty dollars would save the fellow's life, and yet the ultra philanthropic guests sat perfectly quiescent, and coolly let the "colored brother" be carried out to execution. Canot privately whispered to his clerk, who bought the gambler and saved his life. Subsequently the transaction came to the knowledge of the philanthropists, and was marked in black characters against the man who dealt in human flesh. Great is philanthropy!

Undutiful.

The "young 'uns" of the Weldon *Patriot*, in their issue of the 28th, pitch into "Father Loring" pretty sharply, because the aforesaid Father Loring, sometime since in the *Commercial*, did rather bear down upon "Young America," and especially that portion of Young America embodied in the persons of the proprietors of the Weldon Patriot. The *Herald*, of this place, having pretty plainly intimated that the Whig party was ridden to death by the nightmare of Fogyism, the Weldonians expressed their cordial concurrence with the views of the Herald, which caused the Commercial to take up the cudgels. The Young Americans retort by calling the editor of the Commercial "antediluvian!"—accuse him of having tried to teach them "*insubordination*," and furthermore say, that if not as old men, they may be as old Whigs—intimate that "men outlive their wisdom and discretion sometimes," with much more of the same unpleasant character.

Now, all this is undutiful and rebellious in the extreme. It is worse than mutiny—it is "flat burglary;" and the veteran of the "Commercial" musttake friend Squiggins down a peg—must apply fatherly correction, admonition and castigation;—such things are "tolerable and not to be endured." Didn't our neighbor "raise" the youngster in his office, and train him in the way he should go, and hasn't he the right to wollop him, metaphorically speaking. Yea, verily, and soundly, at that; tell him he's a "Jesuit"—that's the way to fix him. "Antediluvian," indeed!

"Snaik."

Mr. R. C. Chisholm, Railroad Agent at Whiteville, Columbus county, writes us that, on the 28th of last month, he killed, at or near the depot, a rattlesnake, measuring seven feet five inches in length, ten inches and a half round the middle, and swinging a tail with twenty-six rattles on it. The skin has been stuffed and hung up in the piazza of the warehouse, where the occasional scream of a lady passenger testifies to her appreciation of his snake-ship.—(N. B.—Not having the honor, glory and sublime felicity of writing ourselves "Benedict," we have nothing to say about scaring the ladies—perhaps—but never mind—that's not our business.) Mr. Chisholm promises to send us the next seven-footer he catches alive for a *pet*. We feel pretty confident of being able to train him up in the way he should go, and make him a respectable and well-behaved *sarpent*, although we hardly contemplate making him sleep under our bed *a la California* as a *guard* for our treasures.

The rattlesnake after all is a jolly fellow—provided with natural castenets, and never strikes without sounding them, as much as to say, "Look out—I'm coming, and I'm 'some' when I do come." He is also a scientific personage—a "professor," we ought to say, being the great prototype of the animal magnetisers, practising his powers of ocular fascination upon squirrels, birds, and other "small deer."

Savannah.

The Savannah Georgian of Wednesday gives the deaths in that city on Monday. The total is eleven—seven by yellow fever. This exhibits a gratifying abatement in the mortality. It is said, however, that the white population is now reduced to that of a mere village, one estimate putting it as low as sixteen hundred. It is proper to remark, however, that the distress occasioned by the ravages of the epidemic always survives its ravages. The families left without support, from the deaths of their only protectors, upon whom they depended for the means of existence—the scanty resources of the poor totally exhausted by the deprivation of labor, and the drain made by sickness—the thousand and one hardships which will suggest themselves to all who may take the trouble to think of the matter, appeal as strongly in favor of the suffering people of our sister city now as even in the very height of the fever. We trust, therefore, that the liberal hand will not be withheld, but that all will give their mite in proportion to their means. The proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court House last night, will be found in another column. Whatever is to be done should be done at once.

☞ In speaking of the reports in regard to the point to which the white population of Savannah is at present reduced, by the panic arising from the presence of yellow fever, the Georgian says that these reports ridiculously under-estimate the number. Instead of some 1,600, at which one report places it, the Georgian feels certain that there are at least six to seven thousand white persons in Savannah, at the present time. It is also a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the black population is exempt from the visitation of the fever; the mortality among them, however, is very small, compared with the whites.

☞ Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, late member of Congress from the Savannah District, Ga., died of Yellow Fever, at his residence in Savannah, on the 28th inst. Mr. Jackson was an able politician of the Strictest Southern Rights School, and had occupied many prominent positions in his native State. A man of scrupulous honesty and the most chivalrous and unbending integrity, he goes to the grave with the respect of all who ever knew him.

☞ The Office of the Pee Dee Star, published at Wadesboro', in this State, is offered for sale by the proprietor, F. M. Paul. The materials are all new, having been purchased within the year. The price asked is $1,600.

P. S. The "Star" has just come to hand, announcing its transfer to Mr. J. T. Powell, by whom it will hereafter be published as a Democratic paper.

The papers of the State are beginning to agitate for an increase of the Salaries of State officers. We heartily concur in the movement, although we confess that, so far, our attention has only been directed to the Salaries of the Governor and the Judges, which we have always regarded as altogether too low.—The Governor of the State is required to reside at the seat of Government—he is expected to extend the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion on a scale somewhat in keeping with what is expected from a Governor of North Carolina, and this upon two thousand dollars a year.

It is for any man, at all competent to fill the office, a great sacrifice to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State, involving, as it does, an abandonment of his business, the removal of his family, and the necessity of spending a yearly sum much above his official income. We do not believe that any Governor, for years upon years, has been able to bring his expenses nearly within the limits of his salary; and no man can pretend to enter upon the office, without calculating for a drain upon his private resources. The tendency of this lowness of salary, instead of being democratical, is eminenily aristocratic, since no man, no matter how competent, can prudently aspire to the honors and *expenses* of Governorship unless backed by more or less of private resources.

The pay of judicial officers ought to bear some proportion to the emoluments of first class lawyers at the bar—for certainly the best legal talent and learning is required for the bench; and yet who will say that less than two thousand dollars, a good part of which is consumed in traveling expenses, bears such proportion.

☞ We have received the following letter from an esteemed friend and a leading citizen of Onslow county. We publish it, as the readiest means of drawing attention to the subject, and obtaining the desired information:—

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen:—It would no doubt be desirable to many persons to ascertain, at an early date as possible, what arrangement will be made by the Directors of your Railroad in conveying contributions to our State Fair.

Yours, truly and respectfully.

☞ Rev. Dr. Potter, of Albany, has been elected Provisional Bishop of New York, as successor to Bishop Wainwright, deceased.

☞ Deaths in Savannah by Yellow Fever on the 28th Sept., 5.

Arrival of the George Law.

More Gold—Later from the Isthmus—Important from Mexico—Advices from South America.

The U. S. mail steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 1st inst, 737 passengers, and $1,202,272 in gold arrived at New York on Tuesday night. Capt. B. W. Tenley, of Portland, Me, fell into the hold as she was leaving Aspinwall, and was killed. The names of the principal consignees on her specie list are as follows:

Duncan, Sherman & Co., $442,000; Adams & Co., $254,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $117,000; Wm. Hoge, $189,000; Droxel & Co., $61,000.

The George Law left Aspinwall on the 17th, and Kingston on the 20th

A great amount of rain had fallen on the Isthmus, and the Chagres river rose very high. The village of Obispo was completely flooded, but no serious damage done. This railroad was uninjured. The Isthmus was pretty free from robbers.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—Gen. Alvarez, in person, at the head of 2,500 men, entered the city of Yutela on the 4th inst., the government troops having evacuated on the 3d. Alvarez is pushing forward for Chilpancingo, where he will arrive in a few days without opposition, as all the government troops have been withdrawn from the State of Guerrero, except a force of 1,500 left at Fixtla, to retard, if possible, his onward movements, which cannot be the case, inasmuch as Alvarez is in fine health, and leading a body of men who to a man would die for their chieftain. His intentions are to march into the city of Mexico!

By a courier which arrived at Acapulco September 7th, official information has been received that Vera Cruz has pronounced! And, from all indications, it is firmly believed that Santa Anna must very soon abdicate.

FROM PERU.—The most notable circumstance is the reported capture of President Echinique by the revolutionary party. The report, however, is not confirmed by the latest accounts. The President of the Council of State has issued a decree forbidding citizens or others subject to the laws of the country from accepting letters of marque or to arm or equip privateers in Peruvian ports during the pending war in Europe.

CHILI.—The Deputies have passed a bill to reduce the duties on silk goods, ready made clothing and shoes to 15, and the duty on carriages and furniture to 25 per cent. The high duty of 25 per cent. on silk has undoubtly given rise to smuggling, since, notwithstanding the abundant supplies in the market, the duties received on silk goods at the custom-house have been diminishing, as one year is compared with another. In ready-made clothing and shoes, which pay 30 per cent., the same thing has occurred.

BOLIVIA.—The government was moving to the capital, where the sessions of Congress were to be opened on the 6th instant. The presidential elections were also at hand. The American Minister had concluded a treaty for the navigation of the rivers flowing into the Amazon which was soon to be presented to Congress for ratification.

Arrival of the Steamship Alps.—Four Days Later.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The steamship Alps arrived this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and therefore brings four days later intelligence.

Nothing new from the seat of war or from the fleets.

No change in cotton. Flour has advanced since the sailing of the Arabia (on the 9th) from two to three shillings. The market, however, had closed heavy. Wheat had advanced nine pence. Corn is quoted at 34s. to 36s. Tobacco firm and advancing. Coffee active. Rice dull. No change in the London money market. Consols closed at 95¼ a 95⅜.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—Official intelligence has been received of the departure from Varna of the expedition to the Crimea. The whole force of the allies, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud, amounts to 76,000 men.

It is not anticipated that any further expedition in the Baltic will take place this season.

There are no French or English vessels in the Bosphorus—all having left to join the Crimea expedition.

The Austrians still occupy the principalities. The most active exertions are making by the commander-in-chief to avoid a collision with the Russians.

Nothing new from Asia.

GENERAL NEWS.—There are rumors about new peace propositions—but nothing definite.

Prussia shows not the slightest disposition to join the Western powers, and assigns, as a reason for her continued neutrality, that the Emperor Nicholas has consented to evacuate the principalities.

The London and Paris papers contain little news of general interest.

The weather in England, France, and Germany continued as favorable as the farmers could possibly desire. The harvests were very abundant.

The cholera was gradually abating in all parts of Europe. It was also abating among the Russians and allied troops.

Prince Albert had returned to England.

It is said that Queen Victoria will visit Paris at the opening of the great fair in May next.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN—MR. SOULE'S REPLY TO HIS CALUMNIATORS.—Affairs in Spain are in a comparatively tranquil State, the efforts of the government being directed towards the coming elections for the Cortez.

The American minister, Mr. Soule, has written a most excellent letter in reply to the articles which have appeared in the Madrid and other journals charging him with a participation in the late revolution, and of having fled from his post. &c., &c. Mr. Soule says, in his letter, that he left Madrid because it was his pleasure so to do, and that no one should be held responsible for his acts or conduct. The fear of being insulted by persons opposed to him did not induce him to leave his post. He neither fears the sneers of impertinent fellows, nor the daggers of assassins. As to the insinuations of the newspapers, they are beneath his contempt, and he would leave the authors to the infamy of their inventions.

Still Later from Europe—Arrival of the America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—The Cunard mail steamship America arrived this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th inst. [Three days after the Alps.]

Nothing had transpired since the departure of the Alps of an important character.

The market for breadstuffs had declined since the 13th. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour is quoted at 30s. a 31s; Ohio 32s. Corn 33s a 34s. Provisions dull. Tobacco firm.

No change in the cotton quotations—the market drooping; Sales for the week. 41,000 bales

American stocks dull. Consols are a shade lower, closing at 95 3-8 a 95½.

The expedition which had sailed for the Crimea consisted of six hundred ships—the largest fleet the world ever saw.

From Berlin and Vienna we have nothing new.

Reports relative to peace propositions are still rife.

The continental advices by the America possess but little interest.

Town Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called by the Magistrate of Police, to adopt measures for the relief of the suffering sick of Savannah:

The Magistrate of Police being absent from town, Col. Jas. T. Miller was called to the Chair, and Jas. G. Swann appointed Secretary.

M. London, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present distressed condition of our sister city of Savannah strongly appeals to the sympathy and pecuniary aid of this our favored town: Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions from our citizens for the relief of the sufferers, and that the Committee forward the amount collected to the Mayor of Savannah.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee under the foregoing resolution: Messrs. Jas. Fulton, R. H. Cowan, W. W. Harriss, J. H. Flanner, M. London, S. D. Wallace, and S. Kahnweiler.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the town be requested to appropriate, out of the Town Treasury, a suitable sum in aid of this benevolent object.

On motion of James S. Green, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; and that the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting

On motion of Isaac Northrop, Esq., the meeting adjourned. J. T. MILLER, Ch'm'n.

J. G. SWANN, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Conwayboro', S. C., 27th Sept. inst., by the Rev. Martin Eady, Mr. WILLIAM PUTNAM NELSON, to Miss MARY FRANCIS, youngest daughter of Maj. J. J. Richwood.

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th inst., at her residence on Princess Street, CATHARINE, wife of Mr. John B. Craig, aged 34 years.

In the vicinity of Clinton, Sampson county, on the 13th Sept. inst., Miss SUSAN P., second daughter of James T. and Margaret Matthis. The deceased was about 15 years of age, and was a member of the Clinton Female Institute at the time of her death. Immediately upon the intelligence of her death reaching the Institute, the proceedings contained in the following papers were adopted.

On the intelligence of the death of Miss Susan P. Matthis, a member of Clinton Female Institute, school exercises were suspended, the bell tolled, and the young ladies assembled in the school-room. After a few words from the Principal, the young ladies chose a committee, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted; a copy of which are respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees, with the request that they be entered on the records of the Institute,—

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Sept. 13, 1854.

WHEREAS, In His wise dispensation, God has seen fit to remove from among us one of our number: we would, as a melancholy duty, desire to offer a feeble tribute to one who was truly and deservedly a general favorite. By her talents, her amiable deportment and gentle manners she had won the love and respect of all her associates. "The places that have known her will know her no more forever!" we shall miss her in the school-room, and in all of those familiar scenes that have been gladened by her presence. While we lament our loss, we would not forget those to whom she is endeared by nearer and dearer ties: there is a home where parents are again called to weep for a daughter, sisters for a sister. "May He who doeth all things well" give these afflicted mourners that consolation which earth can never afford.

We, therefore, unanimously offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as members of this Institute, regret her loss, and as friends will ever cherish and revere her memory.

Resolved, That we offer to her afflicted friends in this great bereavement, our sympathy; and unite with them in tears of grief for the "loved and lost" who was called so suddenly from among us.

Resolved, That, as an expression of our sorrow, and testimony of the respect we cherish her memory, we do wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

CAROLINE M. PUGH,
JANE R. KIRBY,
SUSAN A. OATES,
CLARA C. MICKS,
MARY E. BEAMAN,
CLEOPATRA NIXON,
} Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—(3 previous days.)—Flour and Meal—The excitement in the market for State and Western Flour, noticed at the date of our last, continued on Wednesday, and a further considerable decline was established; but since then, with reduced supplies pressing for sale, the downward tendency has been arrested, and a portion of the decline on common State, (which was most wanted for settling September contracts,) recovered. The receipts, though not large, have been in excess of the sales, and there is a slight accumulation of stock—principally of fancy and extra brands. The demand for the local trade has continued moderate, but the material decline during the week has induced an increased inquiry for the Eastward, and the market closed yesterday with more tone,—though with no great degree of firmness. Our revised quotations indicate a decline, since Tuesday last, of 50 @100 cents, making the average reduction for the week about $2. Canada is inactive, and the nominal quotations are $7 75 @$8. The accounts per America have had no perceptible effect on our market, there being no margin to ship Flour to Great Britain even at the recent large decline.

NAVAL STORES.—The supply of Turpentine continues small, and prices are rather nominal. Spirits of Turpentine is only in moderate demand, mostly for consumption, and at the close were bearly sustained. the sales are 210 bbls. at 52½@53½ cents cash; 100, 52½, cash in shipping order; 200, 53½@54, 60 days; 200, 54, 90 days. In Rosin there has been a considerable movement, with sales of 2500@3000 bbls.—New-Bdrns, to arrive, mostly new, $2, 6500 Common Wilmington, also to arrive, $2 ₱ 305@310 lb.; 1200 Common and No. 2, here, $2@2 25 ₱ bbl. and 310 lb.; and 350. Fine, $3@3 75 ₱ 280 lb.—Common closing rather easy at $2, at which more was offered to arrive. Washington Tar, filled in yard, brought $3 87½. Pitch is steady at $2 75. Rice—The transactions are principally among the dealers on speculation, and the stock is extremely light. About 800 tcs. changed bands during the week at $4 18¾@$5 50.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 28—Steamer James R. Grist, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Orem, from New London, Ct., to Geo. Harriss; with stone for government works.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

29.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

The Brig Onward is reported in below, bound up.

Sept. 29.—Brig Onward, Tibbetts, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sack salt, &c.

Steamer Evergreen, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Sept. 30.—Schr. Purse, Moore, from Oslow county, to DeRossett & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Governor Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Oct. 1.—Schr. C. R. Vickery, Horton, from New York, to J. R. Blossom, with salt.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze. Came out of Cape Henry in company with schr. Lamartine, from New York for this port.

Brig Emeline, Packard, from New York, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Telegraph, Lewis, from Swansboro', to Master; with 130 bbls. mullets.

Schr. Rebecca G. Whildin, Spragg, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. On Wednesday morning last, 27th ult., in lat. 37 40. long 74 52, spoke Schr. P. H. Moulton, 15 days from Darien, Ga., bound to Boston, and supplied her with provisions and water.

Brig Lucy Ellen, Robbins, from Alexandria, Va., to J. H. Flanner.

2.—Schr. Monterey, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED

Sept. 28.—Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux, with one lighter in tow.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

29.—Steamer Fairy, Covert, for Fayetteville, by Jas. E. Metts; with one lighter in tow.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Myers, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 377 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2197 do. rosin.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Holton, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Mary Elizabeth, Folger, for Grenada, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, staves, &c.

Brig Monte Cristo, Northrop, for St. Domingo, by Peirce & Dudley; with 300 lbs. bacon, 12 casks rice, 10 bbls. tar, 25 do. pitch, 300,000 shingles, 30,000 ft. lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Sept. 29—Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Sands, for New York, by Ru sell & Bro; with 960 bbls.

30—Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 987 bbls. rosin, 30,600 feet lumber.

Schr. Ben Franklin, McFadden, for Norwich, Ct., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Hallock, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c,

Schr. Ben Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Leesburg, Leach, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Leopold O'Donnell, Symonds, for Norfolk, Va., by Geo. Harriss; with lumber.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 30.—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Podger, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Brig Rowland, McFadden, for West Indies, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Oct. 2.—Schr. Daniel S. Mershon, Mershon, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act to incorporate the village of "Strickland" in the County of Duplin.
Sept. 28th, 1854 4-5t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act to incorporate the village of "Warsaw," in the County of Duplin.
Sept. 28th, 1854 4-5t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a PLANK ROAD from Whiteville Depot, on the W. & M. R. R., to Iron Hill Cross Road, in Columbus county.
Whiteville, N. C. Sept. 22. 3--5t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified, at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, as Administrator of Mary McIntosh, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd., to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOMAS F. ROBESON, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t3-3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, as administrator of Mrs. Sarah Geer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MILES COSTIN, Administrator.
Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t3-3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified, at the September Term, inst., of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ashe, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd., to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. THOS. H. ASHE, Administrator.
Wilmington, Sept. 16th, 1854 11-3t 2-5w

NOTICE.

AT September Term of New Hanover County Court, the subscriber, having obtained letters of administration upon the estate of James M. Flinn, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES H. MEREDITH, Administrator.
Sept. 15th, 1854 2-6t*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of Emanuel C. Bettencourt, dec'd, at Sept. Term, 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby request all persons indebted to the said estate, to come forward and make payment of the same; and also notifies all persons, having claims against the said estate, to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WILLIAM C. BETTENCOURT, Executor.
Sept. 15th, 1854 2-4t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or buying a note to the amount of four hundred dollars or thereabout, executed by me, payable to FEISTE MEYER, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud, the debt being due to Mayer & Co., with whom I have settled this day. JAMES LEFFERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 4-3t

2,000 ACRES OF PINEY LANDS FOR SALE in Duplin county, on the water of the North East branch of Cape Fear River; well adapted for making Tar and Turpentine. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, or JAS. W. SOUTHERLAND, Kenansville, Duplin county.
E. MURRILL, JR.
Sept. 29, 1854 4-tld

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Brunswick Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1854.
Martha E. Fulwood vs. Wm. H. Vereen and wife Charlotte.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Vereen, and wife Charlotte, heirs at law and Defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Town of Smithville on the First Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petitioner, or it will be taken pro confesso against them.

A true copy from the minutes of the above said Term, 1854. Issued 14th September, 1854.
W. M. D. MOORE Clerk.
Sept 28 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 4-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by John Boykin, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BRYANT—aged about twenty-five years, five feet five inches (or thereabouts) high, and dark brown, having a down look when spoken to—has absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County or Bladen, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to commond said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said BRYANT does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 23d day of September, 1854. RICH'D C. HOLMES, J. P., [Seal.]
G. W. ATKINS, J. P., [Seal.]

$50 REWARD.

Fifty dollars will be given for negro Bryant, if taken dead, and twenty dollars if taken alive and returned to the subscriber. JOHN BOYKIN.
Clinton, Sept. 29, 1854. 4-3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

RICHLANDS, Onslow Co., N. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at this place until the 15th day of November next for the building of a CHURCH, at which time the bids will be examined, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The drawings for the above may be seen at Nathan Sylvester's, of this place.

Specifications are as follows: The Building to be 60 by 36 feet—14 feet between joints—the said building to have 4 outer sills 9x12 inches; also 2 girders running parallel with the side sills 9x12 inches—the said sills and girders to be supported by 28 brick pillars, 18 inches above ground, and deep enough to secure a good foundation—the said pillars to be 4 feet broad by 1 thick. the sleepers to be 12 feet long, 3x8 in., extending across the breadth of the building, and to be framed flush with the sills and girders, spaced 21 inches from centres. There are to be 4 windows on each side, and 2 on each end, to contain 18 lights 12x6 inches; also one in the rear of the pulpit of 12 lights, 10x16 in. There are to be 3 folding doors, pannel, 4x9 feet, one to be in front side of the building—one opposite in the rear, the other in the end opposite the pulpit; the corner-post to be 6x8 in., the door and window posts to be 6x6 in., and the intermediate 3x6, the braces 6x6, plates 4x7; the weatherboarding to show 5 inches and fillistered; the window frames to be made with sub-sills outside; shutters bead, porting bead, and inside quirk bead, the said building to be covered with a good truss roof of a suitable pitch, &c. There is also to be a plain cornice running the length of the building of each side, and returned a suitable distance on the angles, also running up the gables. The roof to be covered with cypress shingles, the lower framing to be of good clear heart timber, also all the outside work. The Interior: There shall be an aisle from the front door to the rear—one 5 feet wide—also one extending from the altar to the door, in the opposite end, intersecting the above in the centre. There shall also be an altar space enclosed, by a railing and balustrade. The pulpit to be of neat pannel work, with steps to ascend on each side.—There shall also be an aisle around the altar to afford access to the angle seats. There are to be 48 benches or seats, with reclining backs. The inside finish of Windows as follows: An apron piece, surmounted by a capsill, with a suitable moulding in the angle; plain pilasters with return bead; door trimmings to correspond; the doors to be secured with good bolts and locks; the sash to be furnished with Jones' patent sash lock—the sash to include glasing; no estimate to be made for painting or plastering. Address, postpaid, Nathan Sylvester. ABNER ERVIN, Ch'm'n.
N. SYLVESTER, Secretary.
Sept. 27 19-1t—4-5t

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.—We have numerous applications to make and trim goods. Our Cutter is so constantly engaged in cutting our own goods that we must decline, after this date, making and trimming or cutting any Garments, except when the Goods are sold by us. SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Sept. 27 [Herald copy] Merchant Tailors.

TRIAL OF CARAWAN, for the Murder of Lassiter.—A few more copies of this interesting book, received and for sale at J. T. MUNDS'.

MY WHEREABOUTS.

THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. MCCALE